

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees and Election of Officers for the New Term.

The biennial meeting of the members of the Queen's Hospital corporation took place this morning in the Chamber of Commerce room, James J. Dowsett in the chair. After the usual preliminary business Secretary F. A. Schaefer read his report as follows:

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

HONOLULU, July 1, 1893.
To the Members of the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you my report as secretary of your Society for the biennial period closing to-day.

The Purveyor's biennial report and statistical tables to which I beg to call your attention, show an enlarged sphere of usefulness and of popularity with the native population, of the Queen's Hospital, that it has enjoyed at any previous period, in so far as the number of native inmates of the Hospital greatly exceeds that of preceding biennial periods.

The following figures will prove of interest: During the two years now under review 1086 persons have been received as indoor patients, as against 931 during the preceding period. Of these 500 were Hawaiians against 380 the previous term, 27 Chinese, 173 Japanese and 386 of other nationalities.

The number of dispensary patients was at the same time 493.

The death rate was 1.64 per cent, the number of deaths being 134 in a total of 1151 indoor patients; of these deaths 22 occurred within twenty-four hours and 13 within forty-eight hours after the admission of the sick into the hospital.

The biennial expenditures of the hospital (the same being the Purveyor's returns) amounted to \$51,539.65 for the two years, a monthly average of \$2147.49, while the receipts from paying patients amounted to \$18,361, an average of \$765 per month.

The receipts of the Queen's Hospital from the seamen and passenger tax amounted to \$12,638 for the two years just closed.

I may here mention that Mr. Andre Alexander Cornist, a Frenchman and for many years a resident of these islands, very recently deceased, donated by will \$5000 for the establishment of a bed at the hospital, at the disposal of the French Consul in this port. This sum will very shortly be placed in the hands of your Treasurer for investment. Another case of practical charity by which the countrymen of the deceased donor will be directly benefited.

The biennial period above reviewed shows a commendable improvement in the hospital regime by the adoption of distinct rules and regulations to govern the hospital medical service under which a physician and a surgeon were elected. This new departure proves to be a step in the right direction, and the present incumbents give every satisfaction. But the employment of trained female nurses to look after the sick by day and night is the most important change made in the internal arrangement of the hospital service, and this addition to the staff has proved a timely step in advance, and the good work accomplished by these nurses speaks for itself. With the coming of the nurses many improvements were introduced, too numerous to particularize here, but all with the view of increasing the efficiency of the hospital, as well as the comfort and well-being of its inmates.

All these changes and improvements effected in the course of these two years account in a measure for the increased expenditures, still they were needed and proved to be a success. At the same time the average receipts from pay patients have increased somewhat.

I take great pleasure in announcing to you a most liberal and generous donation from Hon. Chas. R. Bishop, i. e., \$10,000, for the construction of a two-story wing to be built of brick and now in course of erection at right angles with the old main Hospital building. The lower story is to contain two large wards, and the upper story eight good sized rooms with modern improvements such as are adopted by the better class of hospitals of the present day. These upper rooms are presented for female pay patients and they will fill a much needed want. The Board of Trustees have adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Chas. R. Bishop for his generous donation which has been conveyed to him by the Secretary.

There is nothing of special interest to be added, but I trust that my report upon the increased number of inmates in the Hospital and also upon the manifold improvements effected, will impress you with the fact that the Queen's Hospital efficiently fills its sphere of usefulness in this community and so far as circumstances will permit keeps pace with other institutions of the kind in other advanced countries.

Respectfully submitted,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
Secretary.

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

Treasurer J. H. Paty then read his report, showing the financial transactions of the corporation for the past two years. The report also showed the corporation to be indebted to the treasurer in the sum of \$1104.70 for cash overpaid. This report was also accepted and filed.

A communication from the Minister

of the Interior was then read, stating that he had appointed the following gentlemen as Government Trustees for the ensuing term: Messrs. A. S. Clegg, W. G. Irwin, C. M. Cooke and H. W. Schmidt.

The corporation then proceeded to ballot for five trustees to serve for the next two years: Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Colonel C. P. Iaukea, and Messrs. T. May, C. L. Carter and E. F. Bishop.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to endeavor to increase the life membership of the corporation by obtaining additional subscribers at \$50. The following compose the committee: Messrs. H. A. Widemann, J. H. Paty, A. Mackintosh, H. W. Schmidt and C. M. Cooke.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting immediately after the adjournment and received the semi-annual report of the treasurer, and the quarterly reports of the hospital physician and Visiting Committee, all of which were approved. The physician's report is as follows:

HONOLULU, May 31, 1893.

To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital.—GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending May 31, 1893.

The number of patients at present in the Hospital is 82; viz: 43 Hawaiians (33 males, 10 females), 2 Chinese, 9 Japanese and 28 of other nationalities; 35 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 174, viz: 86 Hawaiians (61 males, 25 females), 3 Chinese, 25 Japanese and 60 of other nationalities. Discharged 155; viz: 83 Hawaiians (58 males, 25 females), 1 Chinese, 17 Japanese and 54 of other nationalities. Deaths 19; viz: 6 Hawaiians (2 males, 4 females), 2 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 7 of other nationalities, of these two within 24 and three within 48 hours of admission.

The causes of death were: Bright's disease 1, burns 2, cerebral tuberculosis 1, fever 1, gunshot wound 1, heart failure 1, heart disease 2, old age 1, phlegmonous inflammation of throat 1, phthisis pulmonalis 1, pleurisy 1, pneumonia 4, pulmonary abscess 1, tertiary syphilis 1.

The highest number of indoor patients was 92; lowest 74; daily average 81.

Number of prescriptions 87.

20 minor, 6 major and 2 post mortem operations were performed during the quarter.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital was as follows: March, 139, April 133, May 151.

Respectfully submitted

GEO. P. ANDREWS,
C. B. WOOD.

The Executive Committee reported progress on the new Bishop wing of the hospital, and that the contract had been awarded to Harrison Bros. and work already commenced; also that Miss Harris had been engaged as extra night nurse, making three in all. The report was adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: F. A. Schaefer, secretary; J. H. Paty, treasurer; M. P. Robinson, Auditor. Executive Committee—A. S. Clegg, J. H. Paty, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., M. P. Robinson and F. A. Schaefer. On motion of C. L. Carter the Executive Committee was authorized to have the floor of the lower story in the new wing covered with wooden carpeting.

Messrs. C. L. Carter, C. P. Iaukea and J. B. A. Therton were appointed a special committee to visit the different departments of the hospital and report any needed improvements.

The chairman appointed Messrs. C. Bolte, E. F. Bishop and M. P. Robinson as Visiting Committee, and the Board then adjourned.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Two Opinions Handed Down Yesterday Afternoon.

Deciding opinions in two cases which were argued at the late term of the Supreme Court were filed yesterday as follows:

Kawai K. George vs. Hanakaulani Holt on a motion to restrict an order for a new trial. In this case the Supreme Court had already granted an order for a new trial without restrictions and the case had already been placed on the calendar of the lower court. Plaintiff filed a motion that the new trial be restricted to one issue. The court holds in the opinion, which was written by Justice Bickerton, that it had the power to restrict the new trial to certain issues, but that the exercise of that power depended upon the circumstances of the case. No restrictions having been made in the original order, the motion of plaintiff is denied.

The second opinion, also written by Justice Bickerton, is in the case of James Morse et al vs. J. R. Robertson et al. The history of the case is as follows: Plaintiffs sued defendants in the District Court to recover \$300 due for work done by them on the Waimea bridge Oahu, at the request of the defendants, who had a contract to build the same for the Hawaiian Government, and alleging that the defendants were thereby made employees of the Government and that the Government was indebted to them, served a notice of garnishment on the Minister of the Interior. The District Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs for \$225, but found that defendants were not government beneficiaries under the act of 1890 and therefore the Government was not liable, and ordered the garnishment discharged. From this order an appeal was taken. The Supreme Court decides that the ruling of the lower court was correct.

There was a large crowd at the band concert last night and many of the numbers were loudly applauded, especially the euphonium and cornet solos.

STEVENS' LATEST SPEECH.

THE EX-MINISTER TALKS ON HAWAII.

A Strong and Cogent Argument in Favor of the Annexation of This Group.

A public reception to Hon. John L. Stevens occurred at Augusta, Me., on June 29th. It was organized by several hundred leading citizens, who called upon Mr. Stevens to address them upon Hawaiian affairs. The ex-minister spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Circumstances outside of my control, and no wish of mine, make it proper for me to have something to say about Hawaiian affairs. Returning to my old home after nearly four years' absence in a distant country, whose condition and events deeply interest you, I feel assured that my old acquaintances and friends, whom I have known many years, will believe that I will speak only the plain truth, and that no personal vanity, but a duty to my country and to the people whom I have just left, induce me to try to throw some additional light on the Hawaiian question. I trust you will receive my assurances that I cannot and will not speak from the standpoint of party. The kind of public service which I have just left, and in which I have spent thirteen years of my life, does not admit of partisan prejudices and partisan aims. When the diplomatic servant leaves his own country or service abroad, he goes under the flag of the nation and not with the badge of a party. As he sails thousands of miles away, distance and patriotism very soon unite to cause him to think only of the great American family whose interests the minister is bound to watch and defend against foreign rivalries and intrigues.

I am, then, claiming no special merit when I say that as an American representative abroad I have maintained it as a cardinal principle of my service to recognize no home or domestic politics in my official action. Looking through the telescope of distance, I have been able to see only a common flag floating proudly over the united States of America.

Touching Hawaiian affairs at this time I deem it especially fitting to stand in this attitude of an American only. I fully recognize, and am glad to recognize, that in the seventy years of American relations to the Hawaiian Islands, the great parties of this country have occupied common ground and shown an American front to our foreign rivals and an equal determination to protect the American and native Hawaiian interests in those islands. We have said, in effect, if not in words, to other nations, you may, if you will, take possession of many islands in the Pacific, subdue and improve them at your will, but in these islands standing at our gates and fronting our coasts, American rights and interests are before all claimants, the natives shall be protected and civilized, and American interests defended. This broad American claim to priority and superiority has been equally maintained under the Whigs by Daniel Webster and John M. Clayton as Secretaries of State; under the Democrats by President Pierce and Wm. L. Marcy, and by President Cleveland and Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, and under the Republican administration by William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine.

Assuming the responsibilities of the Minister of the United States at Honolulu, in the light of these facts my duty was plain. The records of the Legation for more than half a century indicated what my country had the right to expect of me, and that if I permitted American interests to suffer by my neglect or want of courage, I would be held responsible. In no way interfering with the internal political affairs of the Islands, cultivating the best possible relations with the then existing authorities, I carefully set myself to a thorough investigation of the moral, political and commercial state of affairs. This required many months, for it was proper for me to obtain thorough information in a quiet unobtrusive way. The result of my observation was duly and consecutively communicated only to the Washington department of state. Everything bearing upon, or liable to affect the interests of his own country, taking place in the country to which he is accredited, the minister is bound to communicate to his government, even some things which may be unsavory or seem puerile. The records of the Legation and my investigation, during more than the first two years of my residence on the Islands, clearly indicated that a great change had been going on in the past fifteen years. To this change had largely contributed, among other causes, the extinction of the old Kamehameha race of kings, the election of the Kalakaua family to the throne in 1874, and the prosperity and great profits of sugar raising under the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The large increase of Government revenues, the low and irresponsible character of the two last sovereigns, resulted in astounding palace abuses, and the appointment to official places of foreign adventurers and unworthy natives, to a degree greatly adverse to public interests and to public and private morals. In the nature of things it was impossible that the Hawaiian monarchy could continue. It was allowed to exist by tolerance, years after its foundation was gone, for it formerly rested on a kind of feudal basis of chiefs that no longer existed, time and death having removed them forever. The monarchy died by its own revolutionary hand—a suicide of blindness, incompetence and corruption. The manner in which the Hawaiian monarchy came to its end, the circumstances which caused the landing of the United States naval force at Honolulu January 16th I have already stated in my address at San Francisco, which I need not now repeat. I will not occupy your time in repeating the absurd charge of the fallen Queen's unscrupulous lawyer and the other individuals of the lottery and opium gang, who corruptly shared her association, the charge that the United States Minister and the commander of the Boston overturned the monarchy. As a matter of curiosity bearing on this point, which may interest you somewhat, I will read a copy of the communication addressed to me by the Queen, signed by herself and by the four ministers who were then closely identified with her in her revolutionary proceedings.

"The assurance conveyed by a royal proclamation by myself and ministers yesterday having been received by my native subjects and by them ratified at a mass meeting was received in a different spirit by the meeting representing the foreign population and interests in my kingdom. It is now my desire to give to Your Excellency, as the diplomatic representative of the United States of America at my Court, the solemn assurance that the present constitution will be upheld and maintained by me and my ministers, and that no changes will be made except by the method therein provided. I desire to express to Your Excellency this assurance in the spirit of that friendship which has ever existed between my kingdom and that of the Government of the United States of America, and which I trust will long continue."

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JOHN F. COLLETT, Minister of Interior.
A. P. PETERSON, Attorney-General.
IOLANI PALACE,
HONOLULU, JANUARY 17, 1893.

This earnestly pleading document from the fallen monarch and the terrified subjects came to me more than twenty hours after the men of the Boston had landed. This plainly enough implies that the fallen Queen and her confidants then knew, as they could not have failed to know, that we had not taken part in her overthrow, which had already been accomplished. An hour later the fallen ministers came to the Legation and urged on me the inquiry, if I could not use the United States force to sustain the Queen. My answer was what you can readily suppose it must have been—that the United States soldiers were on shore for a specific purpose, to protect American life and property, and could not take sides in the civil war between the monarch and those who were then masters of the situation and were creating a new Government. But these facts have been already given you by the public press, and I need not dwell upon them.

The raising of the United States flag over the Government buildings took place two weeks later, and on that transaction there is some misapprehension which it is proper for me to correct. You may be assured it was not hastily nor thoughtlessly done. It was done with all the serious sense of responsibility that the United States Minister and Captain Wilcox could command. And here I may pay a fitting tribute to Captain Wilcox and drop a tear over his honored grave. He is no more on earth to speak for himself, and I can justly defend him against any implications on his intelligence or his honor. Forty years in the naval service, a brave officer in the war when shot and shell did their work of death among those who stood in defense of the Nation's life, he loved the flag of his country with the devotion which the Christians of the early centuries had for the cross. In his breast beat as loyal a heart as ever throbbed with human life. At home he belonged to one of the two great political parties, and myself belonged to the other. But abroad we knew no party but our country—no duty but that of American representatives. Captain Wilcox and the American Minister were in complete accord in raising the flag, February 1st. He knew the situation thoroughly. The Provisional Government made the request that it be done, and these were its reasons: It had been created only two weeks before. There were no trained troops on the islands available for its use. Many of the men in official places on the different islands, selected under the monarchy from palace favorites, had not been removed and their future conduct was uncertain. Men from the business circles and occupations, from the stores, banks, offices, and workshops, had been on guard day and night for two weeks, and business was suffering from their absence. There had not been time to create an efficient police, nor to organize and drill a small military force. In a city of twenty-four thousand people of various nationalities, it was reasonable to suppose there might be some elements of discord. On the plantations not far off and in the city itself were believed to be many Japanese who had served in their own army before they came to Hawaii. It was feared that the fallen Queen and the lottery and opium ring around her would obtain the assistance of the Japanese and their foreigners to restore her to the throne, she compensating them by granting them the right of suffrage and other favors, which the Queen in her desperation readily would have promised to grant. Fear and panic began to gain headway in the city. A riot was feared. Millions of American property and life and order were in peril. In these circumstances the only sure hope of safety was in the American naval force at hand. Should the American representative run the risk of anarchy and bloodshed when it was certain he would be held rigidly responsible if catastrophe and calamity should come? It was this pressure of necessity which

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This earnestly pleading document from the fallen monarch and the terrified subjects came to me more than twenty hours after the men of the Boston had landed. This plainly enough implies that the fallen Queen and her confidants then knew, as they could not have failed to know, that we had not taken part in her overthrow, which had already been accomplished. An hour later the fallen ministers came to the Legation and urged on me the inquiry, if I could not use the United States force to sustain the Queen. My answer was what you can readily suppose it must have been—that the United States soldiers were on shore for a specific purpose, to protect American life and property, and could not take sides in the civil war between the monarch and those who were then masters of the situation and were creating a new Government. But these facts have been already given you by the public press, and I need not dwell upon them.

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